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☑ 1. Document ID: WO 200183796 A2 AU 200157532 A US 20020037280 A1
Relevance Rank: 99

L1: Entry 2 of 2 File: DWPI Nov 8, 2001

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2002-240307
DERWENT-WEEK: 200229

TITLE: New recombinant, modified adenovirus vectors for regulating transgene expression in tumor cells, useful in gene therapy, particularly for treating cancers, e.g. cervical, lung, liver or breast

INVENTOR: CARLSON, C A; LIEBER, A ; MI, J ; STEINWAERDER, D S

PRIORITY-DATA: 2000US-202367P (May 3, 2000), 2001US-0849106 (May 3, 2001)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
WO 200183796 A2	November 8, 2001	E	095	C12N015/861
AU 200157532 A	November 12, 2001		000	C12N015/861
US 20020037280 A1	March 28, 2002		000	A61K048/00

INT-CL (IPC): A61 K 48/00; C12 N 7/00; C12 N 15/861

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: US20020037280A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - A recombinant adenovirus vector (I) lacking at least one E1 and/or E3 gene(s) comprising:

(a) a foreign DNA sequence; and

(b) a pair of inverted repeat sequences that flank the foreign DNA sequence, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) methods (M) of producing or generating:

(a) a resolved recombinant adenovirus vector (II) by homologous recombination in transduced (tumor) cells;

(b) a resolved recombinant adenovirus vector having a foreign DNA capable of expression in a transduced cell (IIa);

(c) a packaged recombinant adenovirus vector having a foreign DNA sequence capable of being packaged and transducing another cell (IIb);

(d) a resolved recombinant adenovirus vector having a gene of interest capable of expression in a transduced cell (IIc); or

(e) a packaged recombinant adenovirus vector (III) having a portion of a gene of interest that is packaged and exits a transduced cell;

(2) the resolved adenovirus vectors, (IIa-c) or (III) generated by (M);

(3) methods (M1) of (co-)transducing a cell with the recombinant adenovirus;

(4) the transduced cell produced by (M1);

(5) a method (M2) for transducing a dividing cell in a subject comprising contacting the cell of the subject with the adenovirus vector;

(6) a method (M3) of producing a protein of interest comprising culturing the adenovirus vector so as to produce the protein in the host and recovering the protein produced;

(7) a protein (IV) produced by the method; and

(8) a method (M4) for detecting the presence of the adenovirus vector in a sample comprising contacting the sample with an agent that recognizes and binds the adenovirus vector and detecting the binding of the agent with the adenovirus vector in the sample.

USE - The recombinant adenovirus vectors are useful in gene therapy. The recombinant adenovirus vectors are useful for regulating transgene expression in cells, particularly tumor cells, and are therefore useful for treating a variety of cancers. The recombinant adenovirus vectors are particularly useful for selectively transducing cells (e.g. cervical, lung, liver, breast, colon, prostate, bladder or pancreatic tumor cells).
ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO:

WO 200183796A EQUIVALENT-ABSTRACTS:

NOVELTY - A recombinant adenovirus vector (I) lacking at least one E1 and/or E3 gene(s) comprising:

(a) a foreign DNA sequence; and

(b) a pair of inverted repeat sequences that flank the foreign DNA sequence, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

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(a) a resolved recombinant adenovirus vector (II) by homologous recombination in transduced (tumor) cells;

(b) a resolved recombinant adenovirus vector having a foreign DNA capable of expression in a transduced cell (IIa);

(c) a packaged recombinant adenovirus vector having a foreign DNA sequence capable of being packaged and transducing another cell (IIb);

(d) a resolved recombinant adenovirus vector having a gene of interest capable of expression in a transduced cell (IIc); or

(e) a packaged recombinant adenovirus vector (III) having a portion of a gene of interest that is packaged and exits a transduced cell;

(2) the resolved adenovirus vectors, (IIa-c) or (III) generated by (M);

(3) methods (M1) of (co-)transducing a cell with the recombinant adenovirus;

(4) the transduced cell produced by (M1);

(5) a method (M2) for transducing a dividing cell in a subject comprising contacting the cell of the subject with the adenovirus vector;

(6) a method (M3) of producing a protein of interest comprising culturing the adenovirus vector so as to produce the protein in the host and recovering the protein produced;

(7) a protein (IV) produced by the method; and

(8) a method (M4) for detecting the presence of the adenovirus vector in a sample comprising contacting the sample with an agent that recognizes and binds the adenovirus vector and detecting the binding of the agent with the adenovirus vector in the sample.

USE - The recombinant adenovirus vectors are useful in gene therapy. The recombinant adenovirus vectors are useful for regulating transgene expression in cells, particularly tumor cells, and are therefore useful for treating a variety of cancers. The recombinant adenovirus vectors are particularly useful for selectively transducing cells (e.g. cervical, lung, liver, breast, colon, prostate, bladder or pancreatic tumor cells).

☑ 2. Document ID: US 20020037280 A1 Relevance Rank: 99

L1: Entry 1 of 2 File: PGPB Mar 28, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020037280
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020037280 A1

TITLE: Recombinant, modified adenoviral vectors for tumor specific gene expression and uses thereof

PUBLICATION-DATE: March 28, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Lieber, Andre	Seattle	WA	US	
Steinwaerder, Dirk S.	Hamburg	WA	DE	
Carlson, Cheryl A.	Seattle	WA	US	
Mi, Jie	Seattle		US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/93.21; 435/235.1, 435/320.1, 435/456

ABSTRACT:

This invention provides modified recombinant Ad vectors (e.g., AdE1- vectors) undergoing defined homologous recombination in order to create predictably rearranged genomic derivatives in a host cell. Genomic rearrangements can be achieved, for example, by incorporating two IR sequences within one vector genome and enabling genomic rearrangement by coinfection with two parental vectors of one type (also referred to herein as a one vector system) or by homologous recombination of overlapping regions in two distinct types of parental vectors (with or without IR sequences) and enabling genomic rearrangement only upon coinfection of the host cell with the two distinct parental vectors (also referred to herein as two vector system).

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